REMARKS

Claims 58-125 presently appear in this case. No claims have been allowed, although claims 64, 84 and 85 have not been subject to any rejection. The Official Action, Paper No. 10, mailed November 27, 2002, has been carefully reviewed. Prompt consideration and allowance are hereby earnestly solicited.

Briefly, the present invention relates to inhibition of growth factor tyrosine kinase receptor activity, particularly inhibition of angiogenesis and related disorders, tumor progression and growth factor-related skeletal disorders, by porphyrin and corrole compounds, and to novel porphyrin compounds and compositions.

Claims 64, 84 and 85 are objected to as presented in dependent form. This objection is traversed. Applicants submit that because the claims from which 64, 84 and 85 depend are themselves in allowable condition, amending these claims to place them in independent form is therefore unnecessary. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the objection are requested.

Claims 61 and 62 are rejected under 35 USC 112, second paragraph, as being as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the applicants regard as the invention. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

These claims have been amended to more precisely delineate the metes and bounds of the present invention. The language to which the examiner objected has now been removed. Accordingly, it is submitted that the rejection has now been obviated.

Claims 60 and 61 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as expressing an unexpected utility in view of reference D1. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Applicants are mystified as to what provision of 35 USC 103 concerns utilities, unexpected or otherwise. However, claim 61 has now been amended. Whereas original claims 60 and 61 related to both corroles and porphyrins, they now relate only to the pharmaceutical composition using corroles. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are requested.

Claims 58-63 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as obvious from reference D8. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 58 and 61-63 have been amended. The porphyrins disclosed in Reference D8 have three identical N-(C_1-C_4)alkyl pyridiylium radicals R^1 at positions 5, 10, and 15, and, at position 20, one phenyl radical may be substituted by one F atom (in claim 1, p. 27 of D8, X may be F). The porphyrin compounds of the present invention always contain at least one tetrafluorophenyl or pentafluorophenyl radical.

These compounds have been neither suggested nor disclosed by D8.

Further, with respect to method claim 63, the use of compounds carrying at least one tetrafluorophenyl or pentafluorophenyl radical in the inhibition of cell proliferation in the absence of irradiation, as in the present invention, is not obvious. The compounds described in pages 13 and 14 of D8 are for use in the diagnosis of tumors, using irradiation to detect the tumor, or using scintigraphy if they are metalated with a radioactive element. In addition, for the treatment of tumors, the tumor is irradiated after administration of the compound (page 13, last line, and page 14, lines 1-4). Thus, it is clear that the porphyrins disclosed in D8 are only for use in photodynamic therapy and do not themselves inhibit proliferation of cells. Therefore, their use in the method of claim 63 is not obvious. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are therefore requested.

Claims 58-63 and 65-79 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as obvious from reference D7. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 58, 61-65, 69-71, 73-74 and 76-79 have been amended. Claims 58-62 relate to corrole compositions, not to porphyrins. Further, claim 63 is now drawn to a method of

treatment comprising administration of a 5,10,15,20-tetraaryl-porphyrin that is defined as having at least two positively charged aryl radicals being selected from the group consisting of 4-N-(C_1-C_8)alkyl-pyridylium-2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-phenyl, 4-(C_1-C_8)trialkyl-ammonium-2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-phenyl, and N-(C_1-C_8)alkyl pyridylium, and when said positively charged aryl radical is N-(C_1-C_8)alkyl pyridylium (known from D1), the porphyrin has at least one non-positively charged aryl radical selected from either pentafluorophenyl or 4-amino(C_1-C_8)alkylamino-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl. Such a porphyrin differs from the compound disclosed by D7. Claims 65-73 are also directed to the corrole composition, as are claims 75-76 and 78. Claim 74 is a method claim using the novel porphyrin, as are claims 77 and 79. Therefore, none of the claims are rendered obvious by the cited prior art. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are requested.

Claims 80-83 and 86-89 are rejected under 35 USC 103 as obvious from reference D7 or D8. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 83 has been deleted and claims 80, 82, 86 and 89 have been amended. As noted above, neither reference teaches a corrole or a porphyrin with at least one tetra- or pentafluorophenyl radical. For these reasons, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are requested.

The claims are now free of the prior art and define allowable subject matter. Prompt consideration and allowance are hereby earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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